Poetry.

FREEDOM'S JUBILLE. FREEDOM'S JUBILEE again, Hail her bright auspicious reign, Hail the Jubilee. Londer let the anthem swell, And to list'ning scraphs tell, That the land in which we dwell.

On this day Columbians broke Stern oppression's galling yoke, And by one decisive stroke Made their children free. Twas the birth of Freedom here, Tis a day to freemen dear, Let us then each rolling year, Keep the Jubilee.

Ever shall be fice.

Long and bloody was the fray, Ere Columbia gain'd the day, Lowly many a hero lay, Dying to be free But immortal WASHINGTON. Led Columbia's patriots on.

'Till the glorious prize was won, PEACE and LIBERTY.

-000-

SONNET.

forms of beauty - Earth, and Sea, and Sky, Save only that which is most beautiful-Guiltless we gaze on, and in gazing bull The captive sense with sweet satiety. that Woman-that o'ershadowest in thy light

All loveliest things-thy smile, thy blushing fears, Thy check's warm glow, with health and ardour brigi E'en the pale charm that mingles with thy tears! O that on these, spell-bound, the eye should feed, Yet the heart famish!-Fascinating foe!

False light! that dost the way-lost travelier lead Into the depths of wild and hopeless wor If beauty charm thee, gaze on all things fair -But Woman's witchery -O gaze not there!

-000-SONG.

On my love has an eye of the softest blue, Yet it was not that that won me But a little bright drop from her soul was there-'Tis that that has undone me.

I might have pass'd that lovely cheek. Nor, perchance, my heart have left me; But the sensitive blush that came trembling there, Of my heart it forever bereft me.

I might have forgotten that red, red lip-Yet how from the thought to sever?

But there was a smile from the sunshine within, And that smile I'll remember forever.

Think not 'tis nothing but lifeless clay, The elegant form that haunts me 'Tis the gracefully delicate mind that moves In every step that enchants me.

Let me not hear the nightingale sing.

Though I once in its notes delighted:
The feeling and mind that comes whispering forth Has left me no music beside it.

Who could blame had I lov'd that free, Ere my eye could twice explore her? Net it was for the fairy intelligence there.

And her warm--warm beart I adore here.

-0120-

HE HAS NO WIFE. He has no wife-he's quite alone. I'nsought, unhappy and unknown; He breatless, methinks, but ques not feet.

Ha has no wife-he does not know, this absence, there is more to month, No eye looks bright at his return.

He has no wire—his joys are few, Though he is rich and healthy too How selfish he, who will not share His wealth with woman, chaste and fair

He has no wife-no prattler's smile, Or lisping tongue his hours beguile, His heart no kind attachment knows, Regardless both of friends and foes.

He has no wife-and is it meet. That man should live to drink and eat; For this, did the Almighty hand, Form man the ruler of the land?

He has no wife - well be it so-His days are number'd here below:

He soon must go, whence none return, And then—his dog and cat will mourn.

Miscellancous Department.

MAXIMS TO MARRY BY. Addressed to the Single Gentlemen.

tains a light and amusing article under the above title. addresses to the single gentlemen on the all-important causes. The master, conceiving that he intended b subject of marriage; but we have extracted a few of them for the edification of our readers.

the world to scold a houseful of servants, and to bring put off the cause to a long day. up a dezen children! This is a convenient deduction, but not always a safe one.

MAXIM II. once, to the very important consideration of beauty .-For, don't suppose, because I caution you against all day-dishabilies, that I want to fix you with a worthy creature, whom it will make you extremely ill every fime you look at. For the style of attraction, please time you look at. For the style of attraction, please yourselves, my friends. I should say a handsome figure —if you don't get both advantages—is better than a merely pretty face. Good eves are a point never to be.

The Annual Examination of the Students in the College of William and Mary will commence on Saturday the 24th June and close on the 3d of July. Parents and Guardians

The advantages, which merely pretty face. Good eyes are a point never to be friend! overlooked. Fine teeth-full, well proportioned limbs -don't cast these away for the sake of a single touch of the small-pox; a mouth something too wide; or dimples rather deeper on one side than the other.

MAXIM III. It may, at some time, be a matter of consideration, whether you shall marry a maid or a widow. As to the taste, I myself will give no opinion-I like both; and there are advantages and disadvantages peculiar to either. If you marry a widow, I think it should be one whom you have known in the lifetime of her husband; because, then-ab actual posse-from the sufferings of the defunct, you may form some notion of what your If her husband is dead before you see her, you had better be off at once; because she knows her, you had better be off at once; because she knows (the jadel) what you will like, though she never means to do it and, depend upon it, if you have only one inch to do if; and, depend upon it, if you have only one inch

causions as crows plundering a corn field. You may causions as crows plundering a corn field. You may military dress. In reply to their jest, the Spaniards, with a reference to their cath, and with their aconstompuls his car to the keybole. I don't myself, I profess,

apon principle, see any objection to marrying a widow. former husband, you only reply—that you wish he had her with him, with all your soul. If a woman, however, provement with more barbarous nations, and supposing has had more than three husbands, she poisons them; because they are ahead of others, that they have arri-

Against the danger, that the last may have learned ill tricks, they set the advantage-she will be more sensible (from the contrast) to the kindness of a gentleman and a man of honor. I think you should marry the honest man's widow; because, with women, habit is always stronger than reason.

MAXIM VI. But the greatest point, perhaps, to be aimed at in marrying, is to know, before marriage, what it is that you have to deal with. You are quite sure to know this. fast enough, afterwards. Be sure, therefore, that you commence the necessary perquisitions before you have made up your mind, and not as people generally do, after. Remember there is no use in watching a woman that you love; because she can't do any thing—do what she will—that will be disagreeable to you. And still less, in examining a woman that loves you; because, ". the time, she will be quite sure not to do any thing that ought to be disagreeable to you. I have known a hundred perfect tigresses as playful as kittens-quite more obliging than need be-under such circumstances. It is not a bad way-maid or widow-when you find you qualities, they are pretty sure to come out upon such an occasion.

In judging where to look for a wife-that is, for the lady who is to form the "raw material" of one-very great caution is necessary. And you can't take any thing better with you, in looking about, as a general principle, than that good mothers commonly make tolerably good daughters. Of course, therefore, you won't go, of consideration prepense, into any house where parents are badly conducted. Nor upon any account at all, into any house where pou don't quite feel, that if you don't conduct yourself properly you'll immediately be kicked out of it. This assurance may be troublesome while you are only a visitor: but when you come a house where you visit as readily as yourself, go out of

MAXIM X. If you'marry an actress, don't let her be a tragedy an incarnation of Helen M'Gregor, ordering the cat to be thrown alive into the cistern, if a piece of musiin was abstracted, without leave, at breakfast!

it immediately.

If you do marry an actress, the singing girls perhaps are best; Miss Paton, I think, seems very soft, and coaxing, and desirable. I myself should prefer Kity Stephens to any of them. Though she is a sad lazy slu -won't learn a line, and sleeps all day upon a sofa! But I'm a teacher, and therefore the less I parade my own practice-at least so the belief goes-the better.

MAXIM XII. Be sure, wherever you choose, choose a proud wodegradation: the more a woman has to forfeit, the less likely she is to forfeit any thing at all. Take the pride, although you have the virtue; the more indorsements you get, even on a good bill, the better.

MAXIM XVII. Don't marry any woman under twenty-She is not come to her wickedness, before that time. Nor any woman who has a red nose at any age; because people make observations as you go along the street. A "cast of the eye,"—as the lady easts it upon you—may pass muster under some circumstances-and I have even known those who thought it desirable; but absolute squinting is a monopoly of vision which ought not to be tolerated.

MAXIM XVIII. Talking of "vision," reminds me of an absurd say. ing—"That such or such a one can see as far through a mill-stone as those that picked it." I don't believe any man ever saw through a mill-stone but Jeremy Bentham; and he looked through the hole.

upon the assailant who has first employed it:-Euathlus, dollars, a rich young man, desirous of learning the art of plead Feb 7 ing, applied to Protagoras, a celebrated sophist, to instruct him, promising a great sum of money as his reward, one half of which was paid down, the other half he bound himself to pay as soon as he should plead ; Blackwood's Magazine for the present month con- cause before the judges and gain it. Protagoras found him a very apt scholar; but, after he We have not room for all the maxims which the writer made good progress, he was in no haste to plead this means to shift off his second payment, took, as he thought, a surer method to get the better of his delay. MAXIM 1. He sued Enathlus before the judges, and, having openNow, in making marriage, as in making love—and ed his cause at the bar, he pleaded to this purport— O indeed in making most other things-the beginning it most foolish young man, do you not see that at any is that is the difficulty. But the French proverb about event I must gain my point? for if the judges give senbeginnings-"C'est le premier pas qui coute"-goes tence forme, you must pay by their sentence; if against more literally to the arrangement of marriage; as our me the condition of your bargain is fulfilled and you Eaglish well illustrates the condition of love.—"The first step over, the rest is easy." Because, in the marrying affair, it is particularly the "first step" that "costs" "O most wise master, I might have avoided the force -as to your cost you will find, if that step happens to of your argument by not pleading my own cause; but go the wrong way. And most men, when they go about giving, up this advantage do you not see, that whatever of wedlock, owing to some strange delusion. sentence the judges pass, I am safe. If they give sen begin the affair at the wrong end. They take a fancy to tence for me. I am acquitted by their sentence; it the white arms—(sometimes only to the kid gloves)—or against me, the condition of our bargain is not fulfilled to the neat ancies of a peculiar school girl; and conclude by my pleading a cause and losing it." The judges, from these premises, that she is just the very woman of thinking the arguments unanswerable on both sides.

Encyclopædia Metropolitan.

White arms, and neat ancies, bring me naturally, at are administered in the English Court of Chancery is fixed for Tuesday the 4th day of July. It is almost super-Contempt of Court .- The manner in which affairs country. A recent case well illustrates its character .4 child of seven or eight years of age was committed to York especially committed. Castle jail for a contempt of Court! The child was

The term Negro, so often applied in Spain by the Royalists to designate the friends of the Constitution, derives its origin from a circumstance not generally known in this country, although of an interesting character. While the army of Mina were operating against the troops of "The Faith" in Catalina, the principal officers made a promise never to wear a miletary cap with the usual decorations while an enemy remained in Spain. Their beliacts, plumes, &c. were therefore discarded, and a plain black cap assumed, of a form which accommodated itself to the head. So great a change at this, in so conspicuous a part of a solofficers on their first sight of their enemies at the fron of penchant, and trust yourself to look at her three times, tiers. From the colour of their head pieces they called them negroes, or, in Spanish, negros; and remarked

The two greatest barriers to the progress of improve-If she upbraids you at any time with the virtues of her ment, are, 1st, in Nations who have made the greatest ved at the ne plus ultra of perfection. 24ly, self-pride, In widow-wiving, it may be a question whether you institutions of other nations, merely because in doing should marry the widow of an bonest man or a rascal. so they are paying a species of homage to the nation whose institutions they copy.

-000-

Western Indians.—We learn from the Arkansas Gazette of May 23d, that, of a party of ten or twelve, that were engaged in catching wild horses, on the Foe-Washita, a branch of the Red River, five were killed by a party of Indians, believed to be Pawnees. Some diffi culties have arisen between the Cherokees and Osages in Arkansas. A council has been held at Cantonment Gibson, where the Cherokees demanded of the Osages satisfaction for the murder of some of their people, and satisfaction for the murder of some of their people, and climate, soil and productions of the country—the modes restitution for several horses which had been stolen by of draining, enclosing and cariching lands—the the latter nation.—The council broke up without an ac-commodation of their differences. The Osages object---the farming implements used by the labourer—the culcommodation of their differences. The Osages objected to treating, in consequence of the recent death of their Agent, Col. McNair, and positively refused to make the satisfaction required by the other party, until The subscriber wishes to establish a Paper of this cha-another Agent should be appointed. The consequence of their refusal was an immediate declaration of war against them by the Cherokees-but, through the intercession of Col. ARBUCKLE, they have consented to are fancying a woman, to make her believe that you suspend hostilities for the space of three months, for the have an aversion to her. If she has not concealed good purpose of giving the Osages farther time to deliberate upon the matter, and for the appointment of an Agent, and receipt of instructions from Washington, which, it is hoped, may have a tendency to prevent an effusion of blood between the parties.

DROPOSALS, by Way & Gideon, of Washington city, for publishing by subscription Bryan's Address for the Boston Bard:

THE TRIUMPH OF TRUTH-A POEM,

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.
TERMS.—The volume will consist of about 70 octavo oards. Price fifty cents.

The proceeds of the works, after defraying the cost of

one parish; and if you see any common rascal let into also, persons at a distance wishing to subscribe, will please

omnunicate their names.

IF Subscriptions will also be received at the Richmond Post-Office, and at the office of the Whig.

one. Habits of ranting, and whisking up and down with a long train before a row of "foot-lamps," are apt to cast an undue Indicronsness (when transplanted) over the serious business of life. Only imagine a castigation delivered to the cook, in "King Cambyses' vein," upon the event of a under-done leg of mutton at dinner, or the serious business of Indicate the serious serious state of Georgia. He had on when committed a home-serious business of Indicate the serious serious service even service even service of Indicate the serious service even service even service the serious service even plexion, no visible mark or scar. The owner is requested o come forward, prove property and pay charges, or else ie will be dealt with as the law directs. WM. STONE, Jailer. June 30 26t

Smith's Cotton Planter & Cultivator. HOSE interested in the culture of Cotton are informed that a machine is immediately that a machine is invented for planting and cultivating is crop, which promises to be of great importance. has been lately exhibited both in Richmond and Petershung, and met the approbation of all who had an opertunity of seeing it. Those who associate large crops of tobacco or corn with cotton, will find it a valuable acquisition. It is

The following certificate, to which many more respectaole signatures might have been added, will no doubt be per-

Having witnessed the operation of Mr. Smith's Patent Cotton Planter and Cultivator, we have no nesitation in saying that it folly answers the purpose for which it is designed. It opens the furrow, drops the seed at any regular distance required, covers it lightly and rolls it at one operation, and all much better than it could be done by her of the could be done by the could be tion, and all much better than it could be done by hand. After the cotton is up, two small ploughs are then attached, which removes the grass and weeds from both sides of the plant at once. It operates as fast as a horse usually walks. It is necessary however, that the land should be first listed, and free from stumps or other obstructions.

Signed by-RICHARD FIELD, WM. M. ATKINSON, FRS. G. YANCEY, E. STOKES. ROBERT BOLLING. WRIGHT ROBINSON, ALEX. CUNNINGHAM, Petersburg, 20th January, 1826.

JAMES WINSTON,

Commission Merchant, Market-Bridge, has on consignmen

and offers for sale, 300 bbls. No. 1 and 2 cut Herrings,

do do gross do No. 1 nett Shad, 200 do

50 do No. 3 Mackeral, Boston inspection, 20 do genuine Peach Brandy,

25 do do Apple do 20 do old Whiskey,

25 do country Gin, 20 do Newark Cider,

15 do Vinegar,

I do excellent country Wine, 50 boxes superior Soap, 50 bottles country Honey,

25 kegs leaf lard (50 lbs. each.)

10 sacks coarse Salt, 100 qr. boxes Hack's Segars,

100 gallons Linseed Oil,

100 do Lamp do winter strained, Family Flour.

Philadelphia Beer, in bbls and half bbls. A Cotton Gin of S saws.

And DAVIS's PLOUGHS, of all sizes.

College of William and Mary.

and the public generally, are respectfully requested to attend.

J. AUG. SMITH, Pres'dt. William & Mary College, May 30.

at the tavern of Thomas Cary, at Gloucester Co to take the affidavits of Col. William Jones, Wm. Robins, and others, to be read in evidence before Commissioner Amos Ladd, in a suit now pending in the superior court of chancery for the Richmond district, wherein you, as administratrix of Alexander Cowan, are plaintiff, and I am de-Should the affidavits not be taken on the first day, I shall continue to take them from day to day till completed.

JOHN R. HARWCOD,
June 2, 1826 w8w Jdm'r of Wm. Harwood.

Marrying girls is a nice matter always: for they are as what they considered the necessary appendages of the tamary fees, and not otherwise, except in cases where the be read with a vidity. estalk" for a week, and rever get near them unperceived. You hear the caterwaling as you go up stairs, including the first and with their account. By the theory of farming, is meant, a system derived which is the result of the gradient, and which is the result of the gradient, and which is the result of the right exercise of human reason in deducing the result of the result of the right exercise of human reason in deducing the result of the right exercise. N. Y. Daily Ade. Pickimona, March 10, 1896.

A GRICULTURE is not a low art, in which the most A GRICULTURE is not a low art, in which the most ignorant that are biest with health and strength of body, can excel; but is described amongst the useful sciences. Many distinguished men in Virginia, and other parts of the United States, have given much of their attention to farming. Attempts have been made, by the science varying picture of the state of agriculture in the country—a picture varying from year to year—month to Shows, to improve the condition of the Farmer—yet, in the great state of Virginia, there is no public Journal which collects and distributes knowledge of farming both in theory and practice. Political, literary and commercial newsapers are numerous; but we have no paper exclusively devoted to subjects interesting to every man-to wit-agri-culture-and its various changes and improvements—the

The venerable Washington (in one of his letters addressed to Sir John Sinclair) gave testimony in favor of Agri-cultural Associations in the following strong language—"I know of no pursuit, in which more real and important service can be rendered to any country, than by improving its agriculture-its breed of useful animals, and other

State offent require more particular notice, than can be looked for in a paper whose principal object is the general improvement of Husbandry throughout the United States .- Therefore, whilst the services of the able and indefatigable pages, printed in handsome style, on paper of an excellent quality, and will be hot-pressed, and neatly bound in Editor of the "American Farmer," are admitted and appreciated, it is but just, to say -- that he cannot give inforto be one of the family, you'll find it mighty convenient.
If you can find any place where vice and folly have been used to be called by their right names, stick to that by all means—there are seldom more than two such in mation on a great variety of subjects peculiarly interesting to the Virginia Planter and Farmer. The Subscriber will use his utmost efforts to supply this information and to render his paper interesting to men of science and the community at large. He will probably have the assistance of gentlemen of experience, intelligence, and zeal, in forwarding improvements in Husbandry.

From well informed and experienced Farmers, communications, on any subjects of interest and importance to the agriculturist will be acceptable.

The Husbandman will be principally devoted to Agriculture, but occasionally articles on internal improvement, of the dairy, sheep, hogs, and other useful domestic animals, on orchards and fruit-trees, the saving and preserving crops, on farming implements and machinery, on labour, its kind, application, arrangement and distribution; essays on any and every subject of interest to the agriculturist will be acceptable.

The Husbandman will be principally devoted to Agriculture, but occasionally articles on internal improvement, of the dairy.

nications, on any subjects of interest and importance to the agricultural world will be always thankfully received.

CONDITIONS. THE HUSBARDMAN will be issued once a week, at Five Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of six months from the date of the first number, and afterwards yearly in asivance. It will be printed on an entire new type, each number

containing eight quarto pages, and on a Royal paper of excellent quality. The first number shall appear as soon as the subscription

will justify the publication.

IF TO THE PUBLIC.

I made proposals, about a year past, as the foregoing short Prospectus will shew, for publishing in the city of Richmond, a weekly Agricultural Paper, entitled "The Husbandman." A more full exposition of the plan and objects of The Husbandman, than that given in the Prospectus, adult the statement of this character.

is due to those disposed to patronize a work of this character It is unnecessary to dwell on private reasons which have governed me in making choice of employment for my future life. Very few words on this subject will suffice. I have helicved that the editing an Agricultural Journal will be an interesting and useful employment—and I have chosen it, with the hope that it will yield me an honest livelihood; also, with the further hope, that it will render me humbly instrumental is instrumental in promoting the best interests of Virginia; by collecting and embodying the information diffused among our many respectable and intelligent farmers, and disseminating useful knowledge which will dispense its benefits through the walks of private life and gradually improve the

condition of the State.

I have (like many others) long thought, that an Agricultural Journal was much wanted in Virginia. Our sister States are far before us in farming and horticulture—in raising fruits—improving the breed of domestic animals in farming implements, and inventions for simplifying and abridging human labour employed in the cultivation of the earth and preserving its products—in skill and industry in Dilemma.—An example of the Dilemma given by Aulus Gellius, is a happy instance of the manner in which this wordy weapon may sometimes be hurled back upon the assailant who has first employed it:—Euathlus, on her, of a "great State." In territory, population and wealth, she rightly deserves this distinction. Her statesmen and orators, military and havai heroes, lawyers, physicians and divines are firm pillars which support the edifice of her reputation. Commerce and the arts flourish. But what can be said of her agriculture, the basis of all the arts and sciences? She has abundance of land originally fertile—fine land for wheat, corn, cotton, flax, hemp, and many other productions. How has she used this blessing? Neglected and impoverished fields, wretched enclosures, and decayed dwellings in many parts of the State; overseers almost every where exhausting the land, to hoard up their yearly gains; the young and enterprising portion of our population migrating in great numbers to the South and B'est, give not very favourable answers to these questions.

There are, in Virginia, many valuable and highly cultivated farms, and intelligent and respectable farmers, planters and graziers; but we cannot boast of the general prosperity of Agriculture. We want many of those stimularly of the second prosperity of Agriculture. lants, which have excited neighbouring States to useful and successful experiments, and advanced them in the true knowledge of farming a half century beyond us. They have societies for the encouragement of Agriculture, cattle shows, fairs, and public journals, patronized by the wisest and best men. These collect and distribute useful know ledge, and provokes to laudable emulation. Virginia is very little under their wholesome influence. She has some res pectable agricultural associations-to wit: the Albemark the Fredericksburg, the Western, that of the Valley, &c. two of which were incorporated by acts of the last Legisla ture. Some of the members of these societies, would dehonour to any similar institutions in the Union, or in th world. But they are not supported with becoming zeal and are few in number. There should be an association THE Visitors and Governors of this Institution will and are few in number. There should be an association for the promotion of agriculture, in every county in the fluous to add that the condition of the college requires the punctual attendance of those to whom its government is fairs—and no public Paper for the Farmer. It is to be hoped, that a favorable change is taking place, and a new era lawning on us; and that we shall have the pleasure of wirnessing, ere long, much activity and zeal in forwarding im-

The advantages, which a well conducted Agricultural

Journal promises, are

1. It will be the depository of the valuable thoughts and dear-bought knowledge of well-informed men, who are desirous of communicating to others the benefit of their stu-dies, experience and labour. It will contain a variety of seful information drawn from different quarters of the country, and adapted to the daily wants of men, which could not be so well-communicated through any other chenel. It will, or coglit to be, a great reservoir of agricultual experience and knowled

2. It will, or ought, to give to the public, a faithful account, not only of experiments which have been crowned with success, but, those which have failed. It should hale the former up, as examples worthy of imitation; the latte as solemn warnings against pernicious practices. The last

3. It is the best means of giving general instruction in the theory and practice of farming. Voluminous works on agriculture are costly. Few can encounter the expense of purchasing them-few will encounter the labour of reading them. But a weekly Paper, well edited and containing

the judicious application of these principles, as occasion

PROPOSALS,
For Publishing in the City of Richmond, a Weekly Paper,

ENTITLED.

ENTITLED.

THE HUSBANDMAN:
To be devoted to Agriculture and the subjects connected with it.

An Agricultural Journal should prepare the way for reducing to practice generally, the fundamental principles of agriculture. "These principles are, (says the Edinburgh Encyclopædia.) First, that the soil ought to be kept dray; or in other words, free of all superfluous moisture—Second, that it ought to be kept clean, or in other words free of all noving words.—Third that it ought to be kept clean, or in other words free of all noving words.—Third that it ought to be kept clean, or in other words free of all noving words.—Third that it ought to be kept clean, or in other words free of all noving words.—Third that it ought to be kept clean, or in other words free of all noving words.—Third that it ought to be kept clean, or in other words free of all noving words.—Third that it ought to be kept clean, or in other words free of all noving words.—Third that it ought to be kept clean, or in other words free of all noving words.—Third that it ought to be kept clean, or in other words free of all noving words.—Third that it ought to be kept clean, or in other words free of all noving words.—Third that it ought to be kept clean, or in other words free of all noving words.—Third that it ought to be kept clean, or in other words free of all noving words.—Third that it ought to be kept clean, or in other words free of all noving words.—Third that it ought to be kept clean, or in other words free of all noving words.—Third that it ought to be kept clean, or in other words free of all noving words.—Third that it ought to be kept clean, or in other words free of all noving words.—Third that it ought to be kept clean. noxious weeds - Third, that it ought to be kept rich, or in other words, that every particle of manure, which can be

county—a picture varying from year to year—month to month, and even from week to week. Much might be said under this head of the connexion between civilization and

agriculture, and their mutual dependence on each other. 5. It will, or ought to bring to public notice such produc-tions of the earth, as experience may show are best adopt-ed to our climate, soil, habits of industry, and wants grains which fornish food-fruits-and useful, medicinal, and ornamental plants.

6. An Agricultural Journal, properly conducted, will excite a spirit of enquiry, and produce a zeal and enterprize in farming, which cannot fail to result both in private and public good.

I cannot undertake to say, that "The Husbandman" will yield all these benefits, and more which might be mentioned. But I can safely pledge myself, as I now do, that no effort shall be spared to render it useful.

To make "The Husbandman" a valuable Paper, it is not

dispensable that the Editor should be an accomplished Farmer. He does not purpose giving the public the results of dis own studies and researches, or the fruits of his own experience; but something more valuable. His humble ofits agriculture—its breed of useful animals, and other branches of a husbandman's cares; no can I conceive any plan more conducive to this end, than the one you have introduced, for bringing to view the actual state of them, in all parts of the kingdom; by which good and bad babits are exhibited in a manner too plain to be misconceived." This language is as applicable to Agricultural Journals, as to the Societies spoken of.

The "American Farmer" published in Raltimore can The "American Farmer," published in Baltimore, con-tains much valuable information, and has done good in Virginia. But the climate, soil and productions of our State often require more particular notice, than can be lookbe gladly received. Essays on the culture of corr, wheat, rye, on a , barley, rice, indigo, cotton, tobacco, palma-cheisti, buck-wheat, beans, peas, potators, turnips, carrots, flax, hemp, hops, on gar feining, manuring, irrigation, draining, the culture of the viae, grasses and grass, husbandry, horses, mules, oxen, milch cows, and the economy of the dairy

domestic economy, useful inventions, and other interesting matters, will appear. The ambition of the Editor will not be satisfied by making it a work of sareds and patches—a mere book of extracts, references and recipes. He ardently wishes to make it a work which the Farmer may keep by him as an amusing and instructing companion in his leisure hours, and a safe guide in the business of his life—which men of literature and science were seed with the business.

men of literature and science may read with interest.

No advertisements will have place in this paper, except such as relate to land, farming utensils, useful machines, working beasts, or other subjects of importance to the Farmacking beasts. Each No. will contain a list of prices current, carefully corrected every week. The day of publication will be Wednesday. Fifty-two numbers, of course, will make a volume; and at the end of

each volume, an index will be furnished. JOHN H. SMITH, Richmond, June 27, 1826

N. B. Printers of newspapers in Virginia, and the Editors of the following papers—the National Intelligencer, the Charleston Courier, Raleigh Register, Milledgeville Journal, Huntsville Democrat, Nashville Whig and Lexington Reporter, will confer a favor by publishing this prospectis twice in their respective journals: and printers of newspapers and postmasters in Virginia are respectfully solicited to receive and forward to me in this place, the names of subscribers to "The Husbandman." Any person becoming responsible for five copies, shall be entitled to the sixth

Book and Job Printing.

T. W. WHITE,

Over the New Dry Goods Store of Wadsworth & Wil-CONTINUES to execute Printing in all its various branches, with meatness, accuracy and dispatch.—
His charges shall be as moderate as possible; and, as his object is to pay his debts, in order to enable him to do so, he must invariable hereafter receives payment for all more he must invariably hereafter, receive payment for all work done, so soon as the same is delivered,—unless where he

IF T. W. W. keeps constantly on hand, BLANKS of various forms, among which are the following:

Ca. Sa. for Debt and Interest in Superior Court, returnable to Rules.

Fi. Fa. in Debt, with Memorandum, in Superior Court, retereable to Court.

Fi. Fazin case in Superior Court of Law, returnable to Court. Attachment to compel an appearance in County Court.

Fi. Fa. for Debt and Interest in Superior Court returna. Warrant Judgment and Execution before a single Mag-

Subparta for witnesses in County Court. Ca. Sa. in Case, in Superior Court of Law, returnable to

Fi. Fa. in case, in Superior Court of Law, returnable to Capins pro fine.

Notices on Forfeited forthconting Bonds. Commissions to take depositions in County Court. Ca. Sa. on a Judgment of a Justice of the Peace. Capias in Superior Court of Law, returnable to Rules. Injunction Bond.

Ca. Sa. Execution for Debt and Costs in County Court, Ca. Sa. Execution. Bonds for the Payment of Money. Bank Stock Certificates Fi. Fa. Execution for Debt, Interest and Costs in County

Fi. Fa. Execution for Damages, interest and Costs in General County Court.
Fi. Fa. Execution on a Judgment on Bond for Debt and Costs in County Court.

Capies in County Court, returnable to Court. Cn. Sa. in Case, in Superior Court of Imw, returnable to Bond for Property, sold under a distress for rent on 3

Fi. Fa. Execution on a Judgment on Bond for Debt and Costs in County Court.

Capias in Superior Court of Law, returnable to Court. Forthcoming Bonds on a Fi. Fa.

Ca. Sa. Execution for Damages and Costs in County Forthcoming bonds on a Ca. Sa.

Fi. Fa. Execution. Commisson to take depositions in Superior Caur?.

Do do in County Court.
Bail Bonds in Superior Court of Law, returnable to Rule's. Subprena for Witnesses in Superior Court of Law, Apprentices Indentures in Henrico Court. Marriage License Bond and License.

ble Notes. Bills of Lading, (Foolscap.) (Letter paper.) Prices Currents.

Passes, for factory Servante. Note of Hand, with Seal, for Payment of Money. Shipping Articles, Check Books, &c. &c. &c.

Manchester, Virginia, June 2d, 1826. R. THOMAS A. MERA. Sir, As you are not a resident of Virginia, you will take notice, that we shall, by our attorney, on the 1st day of July next, between sunrise and sunset of same day, at the City Hotel in the city of Augusta, Georgia, proceed to take the depositions AS resumed the Practice of the Law.—Advice, on useful information, will be a welcome visitant to the fireside of the superior court of chancery for the Kichmond district, wherein you are plf, and we are defendants; but

> JAMES BRANDER, and ELIZABETH his wife, and WILLIAM HARRISON.